

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend paragraph [0016] on page 5, as follows:

[0016] Figure 1 is a partial view of an appearance of a camshaft according to an embodiment [[1]] of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a front view of the cam piece shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is an A-A sectional view of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is an enlarged view of an essential part of Figure 3;

Figure 5A is an enlarged view of an essential part showing a variation [[1]] of the one embodiment 1 (A);

Figure 5B is an enlarged view of an essential part showing a variation of one embodiment 2 (B); and;

Figure 5C is an enlarged view of an essential part showing a variation of one embodiment 3 (C); and

Figure 6 is a sectional view of the camshaft according to an embodiment of the present invention[[2]]; and

Figure 7 is a cross sectional view of Figure 1 showing another embodiment of the present invention.

Please amend paragraph [0017] on page 6, as follows:

[0017] An embodiment 1 of the present invention will be described referring to Figures 1 to 5C. As shown in Figure 1, a camshaft 1, which is a rotating assembly according to this embodiment, has a plurality of cam pieces 3 fastened and formed on a driving shaft 2. The driving shaft 2 is formed by a pipe material made of a carbon steel or an alloy steel such as STKM material. The cam piece 3 is formed by a sintered material obtained by pressurizing and molding a metal powder of a carbon steel or an alloy steel containing Cr, V in a die and sintering it at a high temperature. As shown in Figure 2, an inner hole 31 pierces the inside of the cam piece 3, and an inner diameter d of the inner hole 31 is formed smaller than an outer diameter of an insertion portion of the driving shaft 2. Moreover, in the cam piece 3, a circumferential-shaped outer circumferential surface 32 is formed surrounding a part of the inner hole 31, and furthermore, a cam profile 33 projecting outward is formed continuing to the outer circumferential surface 32.

Please amend paragraph [0018] on pages 6-7, as follows:

[0018] Plurality of grooves 34 extending in a direction (which will be described later) in which the driving shaft 2 is inserted into the cam piece 3 are formed on the inner hole 31. The grooves 34 are formed so that they are arranged evenly on the inner hole 31. In the cam piece 3 shown in Figure 2, since a section of each of projection portions 35 arranged between the grooves 34 is formed in a rectangular shape in cross section, the section of the groove 34 is also formed in the rectangular shape in cross section. But by making it as a projection portion 35A with a trapezoidal section as shown in Figure 5A5(A), a projection portion 35B with a triangular section as shown in Figure 5B5(B) or a projection portion 35C with a circular section as shown in Figure 5C5(C), a similar effect can be obtained even if the sectional shape of the grooves 34A, 34B, 34C arranged between each of them is changed as appropriate. A hardness of at least the inner hole 31 of the cam piece 3 is not less than Hv 350, though not limited to this, which is formed higher than the hardness of the outer circumferential surface of the driving shaft 2 (Hv 150 to 200). The groove 34 may be formed at the same time with the outer shape at molding of the cam piece 3, but the cam piece 3 may be sintered after forming by machining after molding of the outer shape of the cam piece 3.

Please amend paragraph [0026] on page 10, as follows:

[0026] (1) The grooves may be formed on the outer circumferential surface side of the driving shaft as shown in Figure 7; and